

TIME PHRASE

Time phrases are the words that show the tense we need to use

Time phrase time phrase so easy easy }
make your english go crazy crazy } -2

occasionally - அரிதாக regularly - தொடர்ச்சியாக

normally - பொதுவாக

oneday - ஒரு நாள் always- எப்போதும் -2

I

நேற்றைய முன்தினம் - day before yesterday

நாளைய மறுநாள் - day after tomorrow

இப்போதெல்லாம் - nowadays

ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் - everyday

Often - அடிக்கடி now - என்றால் இப்போது

Never Never - என்றால் எப்போதும் இல்லை. -2 -Time phrase time phrase

II

இப்போது கூட - even now

இப்போதான் - just now

இதுவரை - till now

ஏற்கனவே - already

Hereafter - இனிமேல்

Shortly and soon - விரைவாக

Later - அப்புறம்

Daily - தினந்தோறும் -Time phrase time phrase

Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time tell us **when** an action happened, but also **for how long**, and **how often**. Adverbs of time are invariable. They are extremely common in English. Adverbs of time have standard positions in a sentence depending on what the adverb of time is telling us.

Adverbs that tell us when

Adverbs that tell us when are usually placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples

- Ram went to the Bears' house **yesterday**.
- I'm going to tidy my room **tomorrow**.
- I saw Sally **today**.
- I will call you **later**.
- I have to leave **now**.
- I saw that movie **last year**.

Putting an adverb that tells us when at the end of a sentence is a neutral position, but these adverbs can be put in other positions to give a different emphasis. All adverbs that tell us when can be placed at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the time element. Some can also be put before the main verb in formal writing, while others cannot occupy that position.

Examples

- **Later** I ate some porridge. (the time is important)
- Ram **later** ate some porridge. (this is more formal, like a policeman's report)
- Ram ate some porridge **later**. (this is neutral, no particular emphasis)

Adverbs that tell us for how long

Adverbs that tell us for how long are also usually placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples

- She stayed in the Bears' house **all day**.
- My mother lived in France **for a year**.
- I have been going to this school **since 1996**.

In these adverbial phrases that tell us for how long, *for* is always followed by an expression of duration, while *since* is always followed by an expression of a point in time.

Examples

- I stayed in Switzerland **for three days**.
- I am going on vacation **for a week**.
- I have been riding horses **for several years**.
- The French monarchy lasted **for several centuries**.

- I have not seen you **since Monday**.
- Jim has been working here **since 1997**.
- There has not been a more exciting discovery **since last century**.

Adverbs that tell us how often

Adverbs that tell us how often express the frequency of an action. They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as *be*, *have*, *may*, & *must*). The only exception is when the main verb is "to be", in which case the adverb goes after the main verb.

Examples

- I **often** eat vegetarian food.
- He **never** drinks milk.
- You must **always** fasten your seat belt.
- I am **seldom** late.
- He **rarely** lies.

Many adverbs that express frequency can also be placed at either the beginning or the end of the sentence, although some cannot be. When they are placed in these alternate positions, the meaning of the adverb is much stronger.

Adverb that can be used in two positions	Stronger position	Weaker position
frequently	I visit France frequently .	I frequently visit France.
generally	Generally , I don't like spicy foods.	I generally don't like spicy foods.
normally	I listen to classical music normally .	I normally listen to classical music.
occasionally	I go to the opera occasionally .	I occasionally go to the opera.

Adverb that can be used in two positions	Stronger position	Weaker position
often	Often , I jog in the morning.	I often jog in the morning.
regularly	I come to this museum regularly .	I regularly come to this museum.
sometimes	I get up very early sometimes .	I sometimes get up very early.
usually	I enjoy being with children usually .	I usually enjoy being with children.

Some other adverbs that tell us how often express the exact number of times an action happens or happened. These adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples

- This magazine is published **monthly**.
- He visits his mother **once a week**.
- I work **five days a week**.
- I saw the movie **seven times**.

Using "yet"

Yet is used in questions and in negative sentences to indicate that something that has not happened or may not have happened but is expected to happen. It is placed at the end of the sentence or after *not*.

Examples

- Have you finished your work **yet**? (= simple request for information)
- No, not **yet**. (= simple negative answer)
- They haven't met him **yet**. (= simple negative statement)
- Haven't you finished **yet**? (= expressing surprise)

Using "still"

Still expresses continuity. In positive sentences it is placed before the main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as *be, have, might, will*. If the main verb is *to be*, then place *still* after it rather than before. In questions, *still* goes before the main verb.

Examples

- She is **still** waiting for you.
- Jim might **still** want some.
- Do you **still** work for the BBC?
- Are you **still** here?
- I am **still** hungry.

Order of adverbs of time

If you need to use more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in this order:

1: how long 2: how often 3: when

Examples

- 1 + 2 : I work (1) **for five hours** (2) **every day**
- 2 + 3 : The magazine was published (2) **weekly** (3) **last year**.
- 1 + 3 : I was abroad (1) **for two months** (3) **last year**.
- 1 + 2 + 3 : She worked in a hospital (1) **for two days** (2) **every week** (3) **last year**.

Time Phrase

1. Now a days	-	இந்நாட்களில், இப்பொழுதெல்லாம்
2. Every day	-	ஒவ்வொரு நாளும்
3. Last Week	-	சென்ற வாரம்
4. Today	-	இன்று
5. Tomorrow	-	நாளை
6. Day before yesterday	-	நேற்றைய முன்தினம்
7. Day after tomorrow	-	நாளைய மறுநாள்
8. Yesterday	-	நேற்று
9. At this movement	-	தற்சமயம்
10. Sometimes	-	சில சமயங்களில்
11. Occasionally	-	அரிதாக
12. Regularly	-	தொடர்ந்து
13. Normally	-	பொதுவாக
14. Now	-	இப்பொழுது

15.	Ago	-	முன்னே
16.	Still, yet	-	இன்னும்
17.	Ever	-	எப்பொழுதும்
18.	Once	-	ஒருசமயம், ஒருமுறை
19.	Often	-	அடிக்கடி
20.	One day	-	ஒருநாள்
21.	Daily	-	தினந்தோறும்
22.	Later	-	பிறகு, அப்புறம்
23.	So far	-	இதுவரை
24.	Usually	-	வழக்கமாக
25.	Always	-	எப்பொழுதும்
26.	even now	-	இப்பொழுதும், இப்ப கூட
27.	just now	-	இப்பொழுதுதான்
28.	till now	-	இதுவரை
29.	already	-	ஏற்கனவே
30.	soon	-	சீக்கிரத்தில்
31.	shortly	-	விரைவாக
32.	here After	-	இனிமேல், இதற்கு பிறகு
33.	any longer	-	இனிமேலும்
34.	when ever	-	எப்பொழுதெல்லாம்
35.	Never	-	ஒரு போதும் இல்லை எப்பவும் இல்லை.